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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 DISTRICT OF NEVADA
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9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) 2:12-cr-00455-HDM-PAL
10 Plaintiff,) 2:15-cv-01661-HDM
11 vs.) ORDER
12 CHARLES BO MUMPHREY,)
13 Defendant.)
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15 Before the court is the defendant's 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion
16 seeking relief based on *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551
17 (2015) (ECF No. 146). In *Johnson*, the Supreme Court held that the
18 residual clause in the ACCA's definition of "violent felony" is
19 unconstitutionally vague. Defendant was not charged or sentenced
20 under the ACCA. Rather, he was found to be a career offender under
21 U.S.S.G. § 4B1.1. Under § 4B1.1, a defendant qualifies as a career
22 offender if:

23 (1) the defendant was at least eighteen years old at the
24 time the defendant committed the instant offense of
25 conviction; (2) the instant offense of conviction is a
26 felony that is either a crime of violence or a controlled
27 substance offense; and (3) the defendant has at least two
28 prior felony convictions of either a crime of violence or

1 a controlled substance offense.

2 At sentencing, the court determined that defendant qualified as a
3 career offender because he had two prior crimes of violence and his
4 instant offense was a crime of violence. The definition of "crime
5 of violence" for purposes of the career offender guideline includes
6 a residual clause that is identical to that in the ACCA. See
7 U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2(a). Defendant argued that *Johnson* invalidated
8 this residual clause, that his instant offense qualified as a
9 "crime of violence" only under the residual clause, and that he is
10 therefore entitled to relief.

11 On March 6, 2017, the United States Supreme Court determined
12 that *Johnson* does not apply to the Guidelines. *Beckles v. United*
13 *States*, 580 U.S. — , 137 S. Ct. 886, 2017 WL 855781 (Mar. 6, 2017).
14 As defendant's claim for relief depends on *Johnson* applying to the
15 Guidelines and the Supreme Court has held *Johnson* does not apply to
16 the Guidelines, defendant is not entitled to any relief under
17 *Johnson*. Defendant's § 2255 motion seeking relief under *Johnson*
18 (ECF No. 146), therefore must be and hereby is **DENIED**.


19 To the extent the Court were to consider any additional issues
20 defendant raised in his initial filing on August 27, 2015 (ECF No.
21 138), which he voluntarily withdrew on September 22, 2016 (See ECF
22 Nos. 154, 155), after his then counsel filed the Amended Motion to
23 Vacate (ECF No. 146), and which he now attempts to raise in his
24 most recent filings on April 13, 2018 and April 30, 2018 (ECF Nos.
25 175, 176), the Court finds that the *Johnson* claims should be and
26 hereby are denied as discussed above, the claims related to
27 federally insured status of the credit union and aiding and
28 abetting are procedurally defaulted, and all remaining claims are

1 frivolous and should denied.

2 Accordingly, defendant's § 2255 motion (ECF No. 146) is
3 **DENIED**, as are all additional claims set forth in defendant's April
4 13 and April 30, 2018 filings (ECF Nos. 175, 176).

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6 DATED: This 14th day of May, 2018.

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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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